Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1803. No. 827.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

August 1.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Negro Cottons,	India Cottons, &c
Worsted and other Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

August 1.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have received and for Sale,

A few bales German Linens,
2 trunks calicoes and chintzes,
2 do. hosiery,
20 boxes wool and cotton cards,
5 tresses threads,
30 boxes dipp'd and mould candles,
10 hhds. molasses,
4 do. Jamaica spirits,
6 do. sugars,
20 barrels prime pork,
50 do. herrings,
20 do. shad,
30 kegs James river tobacco,
100 tons plaister.

☞ *They are giving Cash, for wheat, flour, corn, rye, beans and tobacco.*

August 1. d

☞ *Attention!*

The Members of the EPSOM JOCKEY CLUB are desired to meet at Gadsby's Hotel on Saturday the 6th day of August, at eleven o'clock. Members will take notice, that on this day several gentlemen wishing to become members will be balloted for. Gentlemen Sportsmen of Maryland are solicited to attend.

July 21. d

☞ *Notice.*

A Court of Enquiry, for the 2d Legion of the Militia of the District of Columbia, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Alexandria, on Thursday the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the assessment of fines on officers for neglect of duty; for the remission of fines (on good cause shewn) imposed by the battalion courts of enquiry, and for the performance of other duties prescribed by law, where all persons interested are requested to attend.

August 3. d7t

For Sale

AT THE VENDUE STORE,

A few boxes Essence of Spruce,
with directions how to make the Beer.

THOS. PATTEN.

July 18. d

JAMES BACON

HAS OPENED

A Grocery, Tea, Wine and Liquor Store,

In King street, next door but one to Washington street, where he offers for sale, the following genuine articles, viz.

1st, 2d and 3d quality Muscovado Sugar,
Loaf and lump do.
Best Green Coffee,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Padra Souchong, Souchong and Bohea } *Teas,*
Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon and Malaga } *Wines,*
Claret in cases of 1 to 3 dozen,
Jamaica, Antigua, and N. E. Rum,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
5th proof warranted Irish Whiskey,
Country do.
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Albany Chocolate,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Patent Shot assorted, from 1 to 10,
Best English Gunpowder,
Muscatell Raisins in boxes,
Soft shell Almonds,
Spinning Cotton,
Peppers, black and Cayenne,
Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and Cassia,
Durham Mustard, Pickles assorted,
Pearl and Scotch Barley,
Rice, Madder, Allum, Copperas,
Indigo, Glauber Salts,
Olive Oil of a superior quality,
Godfroid's warranted Segars,
Best chewing Tobacco,
Snuff in lb. and half lb. bottles,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Starch and Fig Blue,
Pipes in kegs,
Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

He solicits custom from his friends and the public, and not only assures them that he will dispose of his Goods on as good terms as any other house in town, but that he will at all times supply them with the very best articles that can be procured at the different markets.

June 24. d

Wm. HARTSHORNE

HAS REMOVED

his store and counting room, to the south side of Kirk's wharf, lower end of Wolfe street.

He will sell or rent,

his store on Hooe's wharf, with the privilege of landing and shipping goods free of wharfage. The house is 75 feet long, 22 feet wide and two stories high, lined throughout, and granaries fixed on the 2d and 3d floors. Marine Insurance shares, Potomac shares, or lots in this town or its vicinity will be taken in payment.

For sale,

A three story Brick House in King street, next above Bennett and Watts'.

A small house, with a lot 28 feet front on Water street, adjoining Major Muncaster's. This lot is about 90 feet deep, has the privilege of an alley on the north side and east end. A number of lots in good situations in this town to sell or rent.

For sale,

Philadelphia loaf and lump sugar,
Fine and coarse salt,
Philadelphia and Swedish bar iron,
Plaister of Paris by the bushel or ton,
Indian meal, shorts, bran, rye meal, hay in bundles.

8th Mo. 5th. eo

WILLIAM RAMSAY

HAS OPENED

A Grocery Store in Prince street,

Next door to Dr. Dick's,

Where he intends keeping a general assortment of genuine articles in that line, and now offers for sale on moderate terms,

LONDON particular Madeira, Port in casks and bottles, Colmenar and Malaga } WINES,
Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in cases of 2 dozen each,
White Wine Vinegar,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Do. Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
Sugar House Molasses,
Imperial, Chulan, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Pouchong Souchong, Padra Souchong, Peco Souchong, Bohea } *Fresh Teas of the latest Importation,*
Green Coffee,
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,
Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs,
Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Do. best Smoaking Tobacco,
Martin's best Spanish Segars,
Basket Salt for table use,
Georgia Cotton,
Martinique Noyeau,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, the dwelling HOUSE above said store. It is now in good repair, and well calculated to accommodate a genteel family. Apply as above. June 27. d

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Mitchell, deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated to the subscriber on or before the first day of September next, and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL CRAIG, Ex'r.

July 2. taw1S.

Public Sale,

On Monday, the 15th day of August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. will positively be sold on the premises,

Those two Wooden Houses on the S. W. corner of Washington and King street, at present occupied by Philip Russell and John Violet. For terms, &c. apply to Jonah Thompson, Esq. or

Thos. Patten,

July 27. Auctioneer.

For BOSTON,

The fast sailing, new Sch'r

ALERT,

Azariah Smith, Master,

will sail on Sunday next: She has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will be a constant trader between this place and Boston. For Passage apply to the captain at M'Clean's wharf, or to

Josiah Faxon & Co.

Who have the following GOODS for sale,
38 bbls New England Rum,
57 bbls Beef,
47 bbls Boston Pork,
50 boxes dipt Candles,
40 boxes mould do.
30 boxes Brown Soap,
20 bbls prime Mackerill,
30 kegs James River manufactured Tobacco,
25 reams Writing Paper,
50 casks Rhode Island Lime,

ALSO,

A fresh and general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemens, Misses, Boys and Childrens SHOES as usual, negro men's large coarse SHOES.

August 4. d2w

For CHARTER,

(To a port in Europe without the Straits) the strong substantial SHIP

FAVORITE,

burthen three hundred hogsheads.

A. Henderson, & Co.

August 4. d

For Freight or Charter,

The new Schooner

UNION,

of Boston,

Samuel Hutchens,

Master,

burthen about 90 tons or 800 barrels of flour. Apply to the master on board at Irwin's wharf, or to

JANNEY & PATON,

Who have for sale on board said vessel,

90 *tons Plaister Paris.*

July 26. d

For NEW-YORK,

(A CONSTANT TRADER.)

The fast sailing Schooner

FRIENDSHIP,

John Quandrill,

Master;

will sail in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, lying at Ricketts, Newton & Co's wharf, or to

P. CARE, Union street.

Who has for Sale,

40 kegs Powder,
30 do. Ground Ginger,
30 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 bls. Shad,
50 do. Herrings, and
A quantity of fine and coarse Salt, &c.

July 25. d

Just received & for sale,

60 bls. of Beef and Pork, from N. York, of an excellent quality—*on hand*

Holland Gin, and a few hhds. and bls. of Sugar.

Kenneth Matheson.

August 4. eo3w

From the Commercial Advertiser.

GOLD.

"Want is the gibe of every wealthy fool,
And worth, in rags, is turn'd to ridicule;"
For he that's poor has not the least pretence
To right of reason, or of common sense.
Yet though he's now the meanest slave on earth.
Give him but gold and he's of noble birth.
'Tis gold that changes the plebeian race,
And of an ugly, makes a pretty face.
Gold constitutes our worth, it makes us gods,
We shake the sceptre and the beggar nods.
Gold is the idol, the great wish of men;
Gold now directs the sword, now guides the pen—
Gold Is the common want, the common call;
Gold is the mighty conquerer of all.

MELIUS.

THEATRE.

On Saturday Evening, August 6,

Will be presented a celebrated Play,

CALLED

ABAELLINO:

OR,

The Great Bandit.

In the 5th act, a CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

A SONG by Mrs. HOPKINS.

To which will be added a Farce,

CALLED

FORTUNE's FROLICK's

OR,

The TRUE USE OF RICHES.

☞ *The Public are respectfully informed a* Melo Drama, *called the TALE of MYSTERY, is in preparation, and will be speedily produced.—Likewise the Musical Entertainments of the TURNPIKE GATE, and the SIXTY-THIRD LETTER.*

☞ Doors to be opened at 6, and the performance to begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

Box 6s. Pitt 4s6.

August 4.

FLAX SEED.

The highest price given for Flax Seed.

A. Smith & Son.

(a 5 d)

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP BELVIDERE,

lying at Thompson's wharf, burthen 157 tons. For terms apply to

Samuel Craig.

July 21. eo

FRESH SHOES.

S. CLARK

Has just opened a large parcel of Shoes.

Ladies kid with heels and fashionable ornaments,

Best black and colored morocco, with and without heels,

Misses kid and morocco,

Mens fine and coarse shoes,

Boys ditto ditto,

Childrens red morocco & leather pumps,

Stuff and other shoes of almost every description, which he is determined to sell cheap.

Also for cash,

Nankeens,

Silk and cotton Stockings, &c. &c.

August 5. d7t

To Parents, Guardians, &c.

A PERSON well recommended as a Teacher, &c. intends to commence

A SCHOOL

on Monday the 8th of August next, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Denney, St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, Alexandria. The following branches of literature will be taught: English, Latin and Greek grammar; the mathematics, reading, writing, arithmetic, merchants' accounts, &c. He will endeavor to do justice to children under his care.

July 30. 3t‡ smw

From the Gazette of the United States.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SINKING FUND.

No. I.

THE debates in the House of Representatives, on Mr. Griswold's motion for inquiring into the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, have been published in this Gazette. The reasons for making the inquiry were decisive; and the resolution, moved by Mr. Griswold, was adopted. This produced the explanatory letter, of the 3d of March, 1803, from Secretary Gallatin, a document deemed of such importance that 2,000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of Congress.

It is well known, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are, "the President of the Senate, the Chief Justice, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General for the time being." But any three of them may form a board. This was the case when it was determined to sell the Bank Shares belonging to the United States, in June 1802. The only Commissioners then present were Secretary Madison, Secretary Gallatin, and Attorney General Lincoln.

The Secretary of the Treasury is the efficient Commissioner. The reports made to Congress by the Board of Commissioners are founded on the reports made to the Board. It is on him that the responsibility is devolved for the due administration of the Finances. He gives directions for making disbursements from the Treasury. He decides on the forms of keeping and stating the public accounts. He is the acting manager of the Sinking Fund. From him, therefore, may justly be demanded a satisfactory account of the monies applied to the public debt.

His last report made to the Board of Commissioners, and by them reported to Congress on the 5th of February, 1803, was not satisfactory. Otherwise it was superfluous to call on him for explanations.

Is a satisfactory account to be found in his explanatory letter? This has been printed since the rising of Congress. It is an interesting document, as it contains a formal statement of opinions now entertained by Secretary Gallatin, with respect to the management of the Sinking Fund, under the act of the 29th of April, 1802, entitled "An Act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States."

The act is famous, especially for its title, which was determined by yeas and nays. One effect of the act is not disputed by Secretary Gallatin. It increased the Sinking Fund to 7,300,000 dollars annually. In the management of such a fund, the variations between accounts which have been rendered, the inaccuracy of estimates, the want of precise statements of balances to be accounted for, are regarded, by the Secretary Gallatin, as *uninteresting and immaterial details.* We are told of the impossibility of settling or even rendering the accounts on the first week of February; although the 8th section of the same act, which increased the Sinking Fund, expressly requires the *particular annual account* to be "laid before Congress on the first week of February in each year," and repeals "so much of any former act as directed such account to be laid before Congress within fourteen days after their meeting."

We are also told, of its being "presumable that some misconception has taken place in relation to the mode of conducting the business of the Sinking Fund."—According to the explanatory letter, "the disbursements out of the Treasury show, themselves, in what manner the money has been applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. There is not, and cannot be, in that respect, any unaccounted balance." In this *mode of conducting the business*, it seems, the receipts and payments are coexistent and commixed, so as completely to counteract each other, like acids and alkalies: Debts and credits are neutralized, the different items are charged and discharged by the same process, and no public officer is made accountable for the amount of the fund.

Is this what we are to understand by bringing to a single department all accountabilities for money, as recommended by president Jefferson? The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have *formerly* thought it both possible and proper to render a regular account of receipts and payments, with a statement of the balance remaining in the hands of a public officer as their agent. The report made to Congress in 1800, stated expressly, that "there remained in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, as agent of the Board of Commissioners, 169,087 dollars and 4 cents." But the famous act about *the whole of the public debt* had not then been passed.

ALFRED.

From the Charleston Courier.

The industry with which the democratic prints are endeavouring to wreathe laurels for the head of the Executive, out of the affair of Louisiana, & at the same time to throw popular odium upon those who urged the necessity of demanding immediate reparation for the insult and injury offered this country at New Orleans, is scarcely less than that with which they have hitherto pushed every point, just or unjust, true or untrue, politic or ruinous to the country, which has answered the purpose of the party: They would deceive the people into a belief that reparation for the insult at New Orleans has been made by *Spain*, because France has *sold* us Louisiana: As if a man should boastingly, say, tis true, I got a kick on the seat of honour from JOHN A NOKES, but then I have received ample reparation for it in a bargain I have made for a pig with JOHN A STILES.

If what those misrepresenters say means any thing, it means this, that those who urged the expediency of holding strong language to Spain, must have an inhuman desire for war as war—and that on the other hand, they alone are right who consider war as too dreadful a remedy to be resorted too in any imaginable emergency. Two suggestions as contradictory to reason and experience as any that ever fell from those gentlemen.

Are we asked whether we consider war an evil, we answer unequivocally. Yes! a dreadful evil, an evil too in more ways than one. But certainly not the greatest evil. The natural death of a part is not so great an evil as the political death of the whole community. Shall an individual have the presumption to say "death before dishonor," while a nation is forbidden to hold that language? Political dishonor is political death—they who think otherwise are fitter for the nursery than the cabinet.

The safety of a country consists in many things, the want of any one of which may be fatal to it. A good government—a brave, proud people—productive revenues—a facility in raising armaments by sea and land—and, above all, *national character.* If this last be wanting, the others may serve to repel the incroachments which the want of that may tempt—but will never of themselves deter enemies from hostility. And here we will repeat the words of Junius, on the subject of Falkland islands, which have been aptly described (so worthless are they) as "a barren rock, an object for competition for nothing but seals and sea-gulls"—we say that we repeat it, because we quoted it in a former paper, and we will quote it again if necessary. "To depart (says he) in the *minutest article* from the *nicety and strictness of punctilio*, is as dangerous to national honor as it is to female virtue. The woman who admits of one familiarity, seldom knows where to stop, or what to refuse; and when the counsels of a great country *give way in a single instance*, when they are once inclined to submission, every step accelerates the rapidity of their descent."

Of all the countries in the world one would think that America was the last where language contrary to ours could be held with success. A country in which every person, however low, we say with confidence, in which cubs of boys, still fit only for the scourge of Caleb Quotum, will talk of *pistols, dueling*, and "*calling out their man,*" as bluff as any German or French Brigadier, is strangely at variance with its own habits if it suffers that insult to be offered to the whole community, in its aggregate national capacity, which every flimsy coxcomb would individually think himself bound to resent. This is the very essence of error; itis precisely reversing things. It is keeping up a practice which originated in lawless, barbarous times, and in the most gross superstition, now when laws exist to compel every man to render right and casting out that kind of warfare which is the only resource, the *ultima ratio* of nations. Originally, duel was used to determine controversies about rights in the nothern nations of Europe—boundless superstition, which supposed the immediate agency of the divinity concerning itself and giving certain victory to the man who fought in a just cause, gave rise to it. None but women and cripples were excused from it. Even the priests, who generally contrived to keep themselves out of every scrape, were obliged to find champions to fight in their stead, in every controversy of right, and the vanquished if not killed in the conflict was considered and hanged as a convicted felon. As well then might the trial by fire ordeal be used now, and two angry wights give and take a challenge to run each others hands into the fire by the way of proving the justice of their cause, and their courage, as fighting duels. King Francis 1st of France challenging the emperor Charles the 5th gave *eclat* to the practice; and from hence it has been handed down to these enlightened days. When there were no fixed laws and appointed judges to adjudicate and decide upon controversies, such a resource might be tolerated amongst a barbarous people, but is irrational now: But national disputes are at this day without any other resource than the sword.—If they shrink from that, they are undone—they will get no justice, because there are no courts armed with jurisdiction over independent nations to apply to for relief. Abstaining from the sword, therefore, in case of insult or injury, is as unwise in nations, as recurring to it is unwarrantable in an individual.

In America, however, it is a subject of regret that this two fold mischief is *the ton.* The Romans, in the best days of the republic, acted in the direct reverse; swords or steel weapons were prohibited from being worn in the city. In their popular tumults, therefore, we find that their scuffles were managed with fists and cudgels. Tiberius Gracchus was killed with the foot of a chair. But they were terrible in war; and to that they owed their stupendous greatness.

If this reasoning be just, and any one is defied to controvert it, what shall be said of our suffering the insult at N. Orleans to pass by without redress. For we repeat it, buying Louisiana from France, was not exacting reparation from Spain. The stain remains fast set, as the dyers call it, in the American escutcheon; and will remain so forever. Has the Intendant been so much as reprimanded by his Court? No such thing.

The writer feels as great dislike to war, as war, as any other person in America; but until the principles laid down shall cease to be just, he will still continue to set down that transaction as one unworthy of the councils of a great and brave people, as the Americans are. The writer is sensible what he risks by this declaration, perhaps on all sides—for on all sides there will be men, conscientiously averse to war on *any* account; others again timid, others particularly scrupulous, and many, more who have not considered the subject in its rudiments.—But this he will say, that in all he has advanced he has had the honor and interests of America in view—they alone have been his guides.

A LETTER

From the Rev. Dr. Peter's, of London, to the owners and keepers of Sheep in the United States of America.

GENTLEMEN,

FORMERLY I lived amongst you, & kept sheep; but could not keep them clean of ticks, enemies of the comfort & health of sheep, and also destroyers of wool and its growth.

Most certainly this inconvenience rested in my ignorance of the efficatious method used in Europe, to prevent or destroy those nauseous insects which are pernicious and mortal to sheep.

It is evident that the climates, food and waters of America are as salubrious to sheep and their wool, as the climates, food and waters of Spain, France, England, or any part of Europe; yet your sheep in America are not so large and healthy, and their wool is not so long and fine as in Spain, France and England. This difference is artificial, and by no means natural; as I will endeavour to prove, by the wisdom, experience and care of shepherds in Europe.

1. The shepherds of France and England, take special care to give their sheep plenty of food both in winter and summer, that they may never be struck with poverty.

2. They prevent their sheep taking colds, (which stop the mucous matter slavering through the nostrils and brings on

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LETTER

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...s of France and En... ...are to give their sheep ... in winter and sum... never be struck with

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the Poke, a mortal disease) by a shelter that keeps off the snow and rain during the severity of winter, and leaving the sides and ends of the shelter open the winds, necessary to moderate the heat natural to sheep, which resist all cold winds but cannot endure humidity.

3. They at all times keep their sheep clean of ticks, who are generated by poverty, dirt, cold damps and ill health.

I have said poverty is kept off by a plenty of food; dirt and colds are kept off by circulating air, under cover, which shelters them from snow and rains in winter—and they keep them clean of ticks by means of an ointment, (which I shall describe) they rub it on in October annually in the following manner, and for this reason the shepherds call October, the *salving month*.

To salve a sheep, the shepherd parts the wool with his fingers on the back bone from the head to the end of the tail, then with two fingers rubs the unction plentifully on the skin or flesh; so that the ointment may spread by the heat of the body two or three inches down each side from the ridge-bone.

The shepherd then parts the wool as before, two or three inches from the ridge bone, and rubs the unction as before, in such abundance, as it will spread two or three inches downwards, then continue the same method all round the sheep.—The shepherd will salve a score of sheep in one day; and the unction will kill and destroy all ticks, cure and prevent the scab, soften and supple the skin, promote the growth and increase the quantity of wool. The sheep being freed of ticks, will be quiet, comfortable and healthy, whether fat or lean, and whether with a large fleece on or shorn. The expense and trouble is too small to be mentioned when compared with the profit, advantage and humanity of the action. Thus to ameliorate the condition of the sheep in America will increase their numbers, and the fineness and quantity of wool, and thereby enable the inhabitants to supply their wants without the help of Europe.

RECEIPT.

The mode of making Unction to destroy ticks on Sheep, viz.

Take one gallon of tar, put it into an iron kettle, over a slow fire, until rendered liquid; then having eight pounds of salt butter liquidated in another kettle, pour it gently into the tar kettle, stirring them well together, leaving the salt of the butter at the bottom, then increase the fire, and make the tar and butter boil together, stiring them all the time; after boiling, pour it into any dish to cool. The next morning the Unction will be of a proper inspissation, and fit for use.

N. B. The next day after washing the sheep, they are sheared, and no ticks will appear until the wool becomes long in October, and incommoded by summer damps, ill health, which are removed by a new salving.

One observation more seems necessary respecting the marine and nitrous salts, which are abundant in Spain and England, when compared with the lakes and interior parts of America. Sheep aud cattle in Spain and England will not lick salt, because the air which they breathe supplies them with all necessary salts; but it is exactly the contrary at the lakes, and in the interior part of America: therefore, shepherd's must supply their sheep weekly with marine salt, or they will lose their teeth, appetite and wool, consequently their health and lives.

To ameliorate your sheep and wool in America, this article must be strictly attended to.

London, April 13, 1803.

NEW YORK, August 3.

The schooner Mary, and Sally, capt. Maghee of this port, after being out 40 days, arrived off a place in the West Indies called the Platform; and being short of water, the captain ordered the mate and two others of the crew to go on shore for a supply. They were seized immediately on their landing, and carried before the commander of the fort who detained them until the day following, when he sent the mate and a negro man to captain Maghee, with instructions to bring the vessel into that port that the cargo might be disposed of. The mate and the negro, after being out at sea for some time without seeing the vessel, were picked up by a French sch'r and carried into Port Republican, where the mate despoted to the above statement.

Prices of American Produce at Port Republican on the 15th July: Flour 30 dollars per barrel, pork 26, beans 16, rice 12 dollars quintal.

—

We learn from Guadaloupe, by the schooner Fairplay, that an action had lately taken place off there between a French schooner of 12 guns, and an English privateer of two guns and 25 men, in which the captain of the former was killed and 3 of his men wounded, the captain of the privateer was wounded and died soon after the engagement: he had also 14 men dangerously hurt. The privateer was captured, and carried into Basseterre.

—

Captain Haley, of the schooner Sally in 16 days from Montserat, informs us that the day previous to his sailing British Packet called the London, arrived there from Barbadoes, with information, that an expedition had gone against Demarara. Captain H. further informs, that on the 24th July, he spoke the brig Janus, of New York, from the coast of Patagonia, for New London, out 70 days in ballast, having been blown off the coast in a severe gale of wind, without cargo or ship's papers.

—

We learn from Cape Francois, by Capt. Hayley of the sloop Olive Branch, that an engagement took place the 19th July on the Plains between one party of Brigands against the other (for the negroes, it appears, are divided into two parties, one in favour of the French, and the other in opposition) the issue of which was not generally known; and that a body of brigands was in motion at a short distance from the Cape, for the purpose, as was said, of going against Fort Dauphin. Four British 74's and 2 frigates were before the Cape, and had captured several French vessels, but permitted Americans to pass and repass without molestation. The Government evinced a disposition to defend the place to the last extremity. Provisions of all kinds were in great plenty; and American produce had fallen considerably in consequence of the many cargoes which had lately arrived.

—

Arrived brig Two Brothers, Childs, C. Francois; schr. Fairplay, Whitehill, Guadaloupe; Sally, Haley, Montserat; sloop Olive Branch, Haley, C. Francois; Genet, Cromwell, Edenton, N. C.

Cleared, ship Halcyon, Rosseter, London; Cheeseman, Greenfield, Amsterdam; Factor, Caldwell, Greenock; brig Mary, Farmer, South Seas; Albion, Waters, Carbonear; Elizabeth, Antigua and a market; schr. John, Stewart, Jamaica; Three Brothers, Lawrence, Lisbon; sloop Experiment, Doe, Barbadoes.

Arrived since our last,

Schr. Fairplay, Whitehill, from Guadaloupe. Left there, brig Victory, Smith, of Beverly, to sail in a few days; schooner John, Wisell, of Hudson, to sail in 2 or 3 days for this port; and Nancy, of Boston, to sail soon.

Schr. Sally, Hayley, from Montserat. Left there, schrs. Buck, Capt. Buck, to sail in 5 days for Weathersfield; Patriot, Weatherley, to sail in 2 days for Baltimore. American produce on the rise; flour 10 dols.

Sloop Olive Branch, Hayley, from Cape Francois. Left there, brig Lapwing, to sail in 4 days for this port; a brig arrived there 3 days before the Olive Branch sailed, from N. Y.; a schr. from Philadelphia and another from North Carolina, had just arrived; several other vessels left, names not recollected. July 9, spoke schr. Julia, from N. Y. for Wilmington. Markets on the decline, flour 10 dols. a great quantity of provisions on hand.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.

Arrived, brig Nancy, Burke, St. Ubes; sloop Industy, Squines, Boston; sloop Hland, Hand, Alexandria.

Cleared ship Volunteer, Conn, Barbadoes; brigs Charleston, Garman, Charleston; Armizade, Walters, Lisbon; Sally, Brown, St. Bartholomews; schr. John, Forte, do.

Barque Packet, Sawyer, from Portland is below.

Arrived brig Nancy, Burke, 63 days from St. Ubes. Left there on the 30th of May, the brig Success, Dagget, of Boston, waiting for a cargo. June 20, at. 41, 14, long. 33, 15, spoke the brig Aerial, from hence for Oporto. July 16, in lat. 53, 36, long. 65, 25, the brig Dispatch, Delano, from hence to Oporto.—July 24, lat. 39, 4, long. 71, 30, the brig Newton, Reilly, fifty five hours from the Capes of Delaware for Liverpool.

The ship Felicity, Smith, of this port sailed on the 9th of June from Rotterdam for Liverpool.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

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FLOUR.

Amount of Flour and Meal, inspected at this Port for threee months past, ending 30th of July, say,

61120 whole bbls
3010 half bbls.
275 bbls Corn Meal.

D. DOUGLASS,
Flour Inspector.

—

Extracts from letters from an American resident at Rotterdam, to a house in Baltimore, received via Salem, by the ship Active, direct from Rotterdam.

June 6.

"Great Britain is capturing all the Dutch East and West India ships—every finger is a hook, and we have daily accounts of their most valuable shipping being carried in. Bonaparte has begun to threaten Great Britain with an invasion; but the best informed think a successful invasion impracticable. The seas and channel are covered with British ships of war, and every port in France and Holland is blockaded; so that they cannot get a ship in or out. Mr. Liston, the English ambassador, is still at the Hague; but report says he leaves there in the morning for some part of Germany. It is said to be Mr. Liston's opinion that the war will have a very long continuance. Should France endeavor to shut the neutral ports of Hamburg and Bremen against the English ships it is conjectured in that case that Russia will come forward in support of their neutrality and protection of Hanover. She is recruiting her armies and arming and commissioning her ships and every thing seems to indicate a movement from that quarter.

"The king of Prussia lately reviewed an army of 130,000 men, which he still keeps in the field. A Russian ambassador has arrived at Hanover, and it is conjectured Mr. Liston is going to meet him. Every thing wears the appearance of a continental war. The commerce of the United States must flourish if the wisdom of our government keeps us out of the scrape. The Dutch have embargoed four English packets here, at the instance of the French, and imprisoned the agents of the packets."

June 8.

"Intelligence was received yesterday from Hamburg, that the French had taken possession of Bremen, and were marching to Cuxhaven and Embden—at Bremen they have put barriers, with the word neutrality marked upon them, but the French paid little respect to it." *Fed. Gaz.*

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The Editor of the Baltimore "Anti Democratic" has, under the head of "Thoughts on the essential Qualities of a Democracy," demonstrated, incontrovertibly demonstrated—that the present "Government of the United States is not a Democracy."—He concludes one of his numbers in the following neat and nervous manner:

"It must be evident to those who will consider these facts, coolly and impartially, that the constitution of the United States is far removed from a democracy. It refuses to exhibit its great characteristic. It is a republic, which contains, as has been observed, a '*due mixture of the principles of different governments*, nicely poised and accurately adjusted, partaking only of democracy, as the oval partakes in its nature of the circle.

"Thus—in the singleness of the executive we are to look for the energy, secrecy, celerity, and dispatch, of Monarchy. In the senate, the wealth, the virtue, stability, experience, and wisdom, of Aristocracy. In the house of representatives, as the immediate choice of the people, the advantages of Democracy. Add to this, that the elective principle pervades all parts of the constitution. It glows in the president, warms in the senate, and burns in the house of representatives. O people! is not this enough for the preservation of liberty, and security of property?—Will not more destroy both? And yet it would seem, that some men anxiously desire more.

"Let us pause, reflect, and hope, that the property, virtue, and good sense of the community, is to preponderate, and the constitution to be saved. If it is to be their opposites, then must we experience *de facto or de jure*, a restless, factious turbulent, tempestuous Democracy with all its concomitant evils and miseries; and then too, may the framers of the constitution, who yet survive, like another *Solon*, live to see their work destroyed, by another *Phistratus*."

—

Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.

ARRETE,

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The General in Chief, Capt. Gen. of the Colony of St. Domingo; considering that the hostilities committed on the coasts of St. Domingo by English ships do not leave the least doubt of a rupture between France and England:

Considering that it is absolutely necessary to cut off all communications between the interior and exterior enemy:

Considering also, that the colony, situated as it is, can, and ought to be governed by a single administration, and under the immediate orders of the military authority decrees:

Art. 1. St. Domingo is declared in a state of siege.

2. All civil and judiciary authorities are suspended.

3. The present arrete shall be executed, under the care of Gen. Thouvenot, chief of the staff of the army, in the Cape, on the day of its publication in the chief place; besides, it shall be printed, published, posted up, and inserted in the Official Gazette.

At the head quarters of the Cape, 17th Messidor, year 11, (July 6, 1803.)

DTN. ROCHAMBEAU.

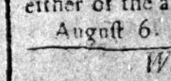
General Secretary of the Colony,
FONTAN.

20th Messidor, year 11, (July 9, 1803.)

The general in chief orders, that every passport for the exterior of the colony be good and valid only during a month from its date. Any one who would not have made use of it during the said time, and attempt, notwithstanding this regulation, to make use of it, shall be arrested and punished by eight days imprisonment.

This measure is only for the Cape.

For Freight or Charter,



The BRIG
JOANNA,
Moses Wells, Master;
burthen about 1100 bls. Is a good Baunch vessel and sails well. Apply to the master on board, or to

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

Who have for sale,

Sugar in hhds. and bls.
Rum in hhds.
Molasses in do.
Georgia upland Cotton in bales.

August 6. d3t

Notice.

Any person desirous of taking Pews in the Episcopal Church, are respectfully informed that there are a few yet to let, both below and in the gallery. Application to be made to

William Fitzhugh,
William Herbert,
George Taylor,
George Deneale,
} *Committee.*

N. B. The confined situation of the Church Yard, and its being now in a populous part of the town, has rendered it absolutely necessary to restrict the right of burial in that ground to members of the Church only: Applications, therefore, in future must be made to the Rev. Mr. Davis, who is authorized to grant permits, for which the sum of three dollars must be deposited, and in his absence to either of the above committee.

August 6.

Wants Employ,

A young Man lately from the West Indies, writes a tolerable hand, and understands the French language. A line addressed to *J. S.* and left with the printer hereof, will be attended to.

August 6. 6d3t

LEMONS.

Fifty boxes fresh Lemons just received and for sale by

Henry K. May & Co.

August 4. 3t

To be sold or let,

THE House and Lot, with the improvements thereon, in Fairfax street, adjoining the Marshal's, as lately possessed by me. COLIN AULD.

August 2. 6t

I have just received,
and offer for sale on reasonable terms,
TEN BALES
EAST INDIA GOODS,
consisting of

Gauripore Sannahs,	Allibad Emerty,
Seenpore Baftahs,	Mugga Mamoody,
Lucipore, do.	Beerboon Gurrahs,
Chittabully do.	Barrapoot,
Brown do.	Bandanna Handfs.

Benjamin Shreve, jun.
August 1. eo

ALEX. SMITH and SON
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per the brig RACHEL, from IRELAND,
5 boxes well laid in
IRISH LINEN,
Some excellent Irish PORK in hhds. and bls. a few hhds.
IRISH OAT MEAL,
and 30 dozen THREAD HOSE, which they will sell low for Cash.
July 28. eo

Wanted to Hire,
A Man COOK. Enquire of the Printer
July 25. eo

☞ *Notice.*
THOMAS GREEN will conduct my business during my stay at the Springs, and I hope will give general satisfaction to such as favor me with their custom.
I also forewarn all persons from having dealings with my apprentices, without my consent, as I shall proceed against such as the law directs.
JOHN S. SCOTT.
July 12. eo

John Gardner Ladd
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Prince Street Wharf,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
West India and N. England Rum,
Coffee, Chocolate, fresh Teas,
New Rice, white and brown Soap,
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
Soal Leather, Beef and Pork,
French Brandy and Holland Gin,
Few boxes excellent Claret,
Bar Iron, stone Lime,
New Herrings and Shad,
A few bls. good Vinegar,
Cables and Cordage of all sizes,
Russia and ravens Duck,
India Cottons, Nankeens,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Irish Linens, German do.
Pepper, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Allum, Copperas, Brimstone,
Cotton, Wool and Playing Cards,
Wrought and cut Nails,
A few boxes Olives, Capers and Sweet Oil,
Mens' fine and coarse Hatts, &c.
June 2. d

PAINTING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general that he has become a resident of this town where he professes the following branches in the art of Painting and Drawing. Portraits in Oil and Crayons, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Free Masons Aprons on Silk or Leather and other implements belonging to the craft. *Also*, Stands of Colours for Regiments and Companies painted and decorated in the most elegant manner.
GILDING
Executed in the best manner.
N. B. Signs for country merchans, inn keepers, and others executed in such a manner that they may be carried to any distance without danger of injury and with very little trouble, on the most moderate terms.
DRAWING.
HE will open a school for teaching young ladies Drawing and Painting in water colours and crayons, as soon as a sufficient number subscribe. He will also punctually attend on ladies who wish patterns drawn for Tambouring, Embroidery, Toilet Tables & other Needle work.
Apply at his lodgings in Water street, nearly opposite the Vendue Store and first door south of Col. Hoge's.
F. KEMMELMEYER.
An Apprentice wanted to the above business. June 27. eo

A Warehouse to Let.
I will rent my Warehouse, situate on King street, adjoining the mansion house in which I live, opposite Mr. J. Kincaid's. Possession may be had immediately. It is very convenient for a Grocery store, or a Flour Merchant. For terms apply to P. MARSTELLER.
June 2. eo

Molasses, Almonds, &c.
Twenty hhds. retailing Molasses of a very superior quality,
Twenty frails fresh Almonds,
A quantity of loaf and lump Sugar in hhds. & bls.
Ten tierces fresh Rice, received per brig Celia, from N. York, and for sale by J. and T. VOWELL.
They have on hand,
24 hhds. St. Kitts Rum, 2d and 3d proof,
100 bls. Pork,
40 do. brown Sugar,
Muscatel and bloom Raisins,
50 tons Plaister,
A few quarter casks
London particular Madeira Wine.
May 25. eo2w

United States of America,
Fifth Circuit, Virginia District, May Term, 1803.
Under a Decree of the said Court, we the Commissioners will expose to public sale, for ready money, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Friday the 19th day of August next,
That valuable and extensive
FARM,
called Mount Salus, alias Millthorpe, lying in Fairfax county, on Difficult and Wolfe Trap runs; containing by deed 550 acres, and by survey 673 acres. The mansion house is on a high, healthy and agreeable situation, convenient to which are springs of good water. The house is 40 by 18 feet, two rooms on a floor, with a nine feet passage and stair case, 2 brick chimnies, with a fire place to each room, a piazza the whole length of the front, a cellar 40 by 18, walled with stone and divided into two apartments. There are several small buildings, near the mansion house and garden. There are, also, a valuable merchant and grist mill, saw mill, distillery, miller's house and overseer's house. The mill house is 40 by 30, two story high, half the lower story of stone, the other part of wood, and covered with shingles. There are one pair of Burr and one pair of Cologne stones, three bolting cloths almost new, one screen, all now in use in manufacturing wheat and grinding grist. The still house 40 by 30, one story high, walls of stone and shingled roof, the floors planked, the upper part for malting grain, and troughs fixed round the whole house constructed to carry water to every wheel which may need it. Three stills and one boiler can be worked to advantage in the said house. The waters of Wolfe Trap, on which the mill and saw mill stand, are constant streams. The situation for country customers, or purchasing wheat, is exceeded by none in the county or neighbourhood, not being more than 17 miles from Alexandria or George Town, where there are excellent markets for country produce of every description, and about 19 miles from Washington. The land is fertile and productive, and the soil well adapted to receive improvement from the use of plaister of Paris. There are upwards of 1000 pannels of fence on the land, and about 160 or 170 acres of well timbered land belonging to the tract. There have been nearly 20 acres of timothy made, lying on Wolf Trap and Difficult runs; 50 acres more may be made at a small expence. This farm enjoys many natural advantages, which are unnecessary for us to mention, it being taken for granted that every person wishing to buy such property will avail themselves of an opportunity of viewing the premises, previous to the day of sale, capt. James Wiley, residing near the land, will shew the premises, and also a plat of the survey, which is left with him for the information of those concerned.
The title papers will be exhibited on the day of sale.
Charles Little,
James Wiley,
Jas. Douglass.
July 19. eods

For Sale, or to Rent,
A two story BRICK HOUSE on Duke street, with every necessary building adjoining to it. *Also*,
A vacant Lot on Cameron street, adjoining the Bank. For terms apply to
Lawrence Hooff.
July 21. d1st

For Sale,
An excellent MILCH COW.
Enquire of the Printer.

THOMAS SIMMS
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
Fresh from Lisbon, in a short passage by the sch'r Rachel, Hacker,
A few boxes of excellent large Lemons; good English Walnuts.
Fresh Limes by the brig Lucy.
Excellent soft shell'd Almonds,
Do. Prunes,
Do. Raisins, by the box,
Do. Figs and Filberts,
Holland Gin, French Brandy,
Jamaica Spirit, Wine,
Loaf, lump and brown Sugar,
Salad Oil, Olives, Anchovies & Capers,
Gin cases empty and full, as may be desired,
A quantity of well cured Bacon,
Venison Hams,
Pork, (1 hog to the bl.)
Fish by the bl. &c. &c.
July 16. d

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale.
ONE tract containing 440 acres, lying in the county of Loudoun, about 6 miles from Leesburg, on the high road leading through Centerville to Alexandria, and adjoining to the lands of Col. Ellzey; being the same which was bought of Edward Adams by Wm. H. Harding. The title to this tract is perfectly clear and indisputable.
One other tract, lying in the county aforesaid, on the West side of the Catoctan or Hogback Mountain, containing by survey 314½ acres, conveyed by John Alexander to Wm. Wilson, and by him to John Ramsay, by deeds of general warranty. This tract is heavily timbered, and will be sold subject to an unascertained claim of Christopher Greenup's for 164 acres. The title to about 150 acres of the best part of the tract being incontestible.
Both these tracts are of good quality, and susceptible of the highest degree of improvement, by means of the Plaister of Paris, as has been verified by lands of the same quality in their immediate vicinity.
For terms please apply to Barnett Hough, Leesburg, John Ramsey, Alexandria, or to the subscriber.
Colin Auld.
Aug. 2. 2aw

For Sale, by
ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,
WHEATON's
GENUINE PATENT JAUNDICE BITTERS,
A MEDICINE extremely useful when Jaundicy and Billious Complaints are so prevalent among the citizens of America and the West Indies.—They are a useful and efficacious Medicine for curing Jaundicy and Billious disorders, and removing that sinking, faint, distressed feeling at the stomach, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and sleepy, dull heaviness in the forepart of the day, weakness and trembling of the limbs, dizziness of the head, and yellowness of countenance, complaints so common to jaundicy and billious people.
Also removing constipation of the bowels, obstructions of urine, cholicy complaints, pukings and purgings, indigestion, sick head ache, rheumatic complaints, &c. (which arise from a collection of sour, billious matter in the stomach) and at length restoring the constitution to strength and vigor.
They are also found very useful to carry off worms, and cure ricketty children, and may be used with safety in all constitutions, ages and sexes.
The many cures that have been effected in New England, by the above medicine, (as may be seen in the bills) prevent the necessity of further recommendation.
LIKEWISE,
Wheaton's Patent Itch Ointment.
The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the ITCH, without having in it any thing either dangerous or disagreeable; it being composed mostly of ingredients never before discovered or used in that disorder. One box cures a person, and there need be no washing after the use of it, as the skin is generally left cleaner and smoother after the use of it than before.
August 2. 2aw6m

For Sale,
2000 bushels Richmond Coal.
Apply to Wm. OXLEY.
August 1. d5t

JUST PUBLISHED,
By COTTOM & STEWART,
AND FOR SALE
At their Bookstore, and the Bookstore of J. V. Thomas,
(PRICE ONE DOLLAR,)
LETTERS
FROM HIS EXCELLENCY
Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON,
TO
Sir ARTHUR YOUNG,
AND
Sir J. SINCLAIR, Bart.
ON
AGRICULTURE,
AND
OTHER INTERESTING TOPICS.
Few works have been published in America, that claim the agriculturist's attention more than this. Added to his own experiments, opinions and calculations, it contains those of the most eminent farmers in the middle states; collected from them by himself, and transmitted to the British Board of Agriculture of which he was an honorary member.
April 25. d

A VALUABLE MILL
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber wishes to sell his MILL, known by the name of Clifton Mill, within two and an half miles of Dumfries, on the waters of Quantico, which is as constant a stream as any in this part of the country, and in an exceeding healthy situation; very conveniently situated to a fine wheat country, not being more than half a mile out of the way, in going to Dumfries, from the main road leading from Fauquier Court-House, Centerville &c. (and by some thought not any out of the way at all) and a very good road to it. There are, if the purchaser chooses, 227¾ acres of land which may go with mill, (except one acre which will be reserved) or a smaller quantity as may be agreed on. The mill is an over shot, with a wheel of 20 feet 9 inches and 4 feet head, with two pair of Stones. One pair of French burrs of 5 feet, the other of Cologne, with every apparatus necessary for carrying on merchant business to the best advantage. The mill house is fifty feet long and twenty seven feet wide, two stories high, with a small kiln for drying corn, together with barn, stable, cow house and lumber house, convenient to the mill. A convenient dwelling house, (not quite finished) with a kitchen, meat and corn house; the whole of which have been built within 7 years past. There are two very thriving young orchards of peach and other fruit trees. It was supposed, had not the frost killed the fruit this spring, upwards of 100 gallons of brandy might have been made from them. Should the whole of the land be required with the mill, there is another small house, kitchen and meat house, at a short distance from the former.
The situation of this property must render it a desirable acquisition to any person inclined to engage in this line of business, particularly as it is situated so near tide water. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more respecting the premises, as it is presumed any person inclined to purchase would wish to see them. Nothing would induce me to part with this valuable property, but the pressing demands against me which I am anxious to discharge, therefore a great bargain may be expected. Any further information may be known on application to,
JOHN SOWDEN, Clifton Mill.
Dumfries, June 28. 2aw.

Fifty Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY on the 10th of July, a Negro man named LEWIS: he is 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well set, dark complexion; has a scar on his forehead which, I think, comes down between his eyes; is bow legg'd, and has a scar on one of his feet, between the toes, occasioned by the cut of an ax: he can read and write a little, has a very bold look, talks free and sensibly, and, at times, assumes a confidence when speaking, that would induce some to suppose that what he said was the truth: he speaks Dutch a little, and I expect has a pass, as he been in Alexandria where he went under the name of *Lewis Hurley*. When he eloped he had on a long, blue cloth coat, red waistcoat, and reddish coloured pantaloons, a high crown'd hat, band and buckle; I believe his other clothing were home made. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail, so that I get him again, on giving information to Messrs. S. Croudson and Co. Alexandria, with reasonable charges if brought home. ROGER ABBOTT,
Culpepper County, Virginia.
☞ All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harbouring or carrying off said fellow at their peril.
July 28. 1aw3t

For Sale,
A healthy, stout, young Negro Woman. Enquire of the Printer.
August 3. d

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.